The Times.

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THEREFORE, DO NOT FEEL UNEASY
IF THE DATE OFPOSITE YOUR NAME,
ON THE LITTLE PINK SLIP IS NOT
CHANGED AS SOON AS THE SUBBCRIFTION IS RENEWED.

WE DESIRE TO CALL THE ATTEN-PION OF ALL PERSONS SENDING POLITICAL NEWS AND OTHER COM-MUNICATIONS TO THE TIMES TO THE NECESSITY OF SIGNING THER NAMES TO SUCH REPORTS AS IT IS THE RULE OF THIS PAPER NOT TO PUBLISH ANY ARTICLE THE NAME OF WHUSE AUTHOR IS UNKNOWN. The price of The Times is two cents per

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1897.

THE ANALYSIS OF PRINCIPLES.

Editor of The Times: Sir,-Will you kindly answer the follow-

Are not the values of gold and sliver regulated by the supply and demand of

2. Did not the demonstration of silver be lessen the demand for silver and increase that for gold that the latter, in consequence, is much more valuable than silver, and has not this added proportionally to our debts and taxes, and diminished the prices of labor products, and consequently of labor waxes?

and when there was an equal demand for both, more nearly bonest, than the dollar since that period, when legislation destroyed near half the value of sliver by a lessened demand for it?

6. If there is not gold enough in the world to redeem bank or Treasury notes world to redeem bank or Treasury notes in quantities sufficient for the business of the world, will not those notes to a great extent, become irredeemable flat money, and depreciate in value, accordingly, even more than demonetization has depreciated sliver?

Charlottesville, Va., March 6, 1897. at he must rid his mind i of all this humbuggery about an "honest follar." A dollar is neither honest nor | Sun replies: It is a dollar and that is all. At this time, 21.22 grains of cold fashioned into a certain shape and stamped by the government as containing that amount of gold is our dollar. Anything else that required for its production as much labor as 22.22 grains of gold requires and is in as much demand as \$3.72 grains of gold would answer just as we'll for a dollar. But, in order to do so it must, imperatively, require as much labor for its production and it must be in just as much demand. There is another principle also to be considered along with this. Anything at all will answer oil the purposes of a dollar, though worthless in itself, if it is at all times convertible with a dollar. In this way our silver dollars and our paper dollars perform all the functions of real dollars although the sliver dollar is worth only fifty cents and the paper dollar is worth, possibly, less than one-tenth of a cent. But both are convertible at will into feetly well every function of a dollar. But it is obvious that whenever a government puts out those nominal dollars that are not real dollars, if it would keep them always up to the value of a dollar it must keep itself always prepared to give real dollars for them upon demand. and, that being so, it must put a limit upon the number of them that it puts out. If it puts out so many of them that it is unable to give real dollars for all of them that are brought to it, the overvalued dollars will have to travel upon their own merits only and they will fall to their actual value. But if it puts out no more of them than it can take care of when real dollars, are demanded, the overvalued dollars will preform all the functions of the real dollars just as well as real dollars. We see this in our gubaldiary silver coinage halves, quarters, etc. Two half dollars contain three or four cents worth of silver less than a silver dollar, yet two haives do all that a silver dollar will de. Why? Because those two haives in all of its transactions as being just as valuable as a gold dellar, and while the number of the halves is small enough to enable the government to do this the two haives will answer the

about an honest dollar or a disnonest dollar. That is mere figurative language. A dollar is a certain quantity of

metal fashioned into a certain shape and stamped by the government as containing that certain quantity of metal. If you would make another dollar out of some happens when one congressman receive other metal, you must take for it a cuan- \$1,500 for travelling expenses that do not tity of the metal that required for its production as much labor as the metal in the first dollar required, and it must be in as much demand as the metal in the first dollar is. When the second metal contains in itself these two conditions and retains them, exactly, there you can have two different dollars of two different metals. But you can never have them again, in these days of steam and electricity without a rigid compliance with

these two conditions. After this essay, there seems to be little use for an extended answer to our corespondent's questions. We shall therefore, treat them very briefly.

No. 1. The values of gold and silver are undoubtedly determined by the supply of and demand for them.

No. 2. We do not think the demonetization of silver had any material effect upon the demand for silver. Steam, electricity, and progressive civilization were teaching the world the method of deing its business by exchanging credits, and it was losing its use for silver. The demand for it fell off because the works

no longer had the same need for it. No. 2. The full remonetization of silver could never make 371 1-4 grains of sliver as valuable as 23.22 grains of gold. If you forced creditors to take that much silver when a dollar was due to them, all gold would go into hiding or be exported, and the standard of value would become the silver dollar, worth only fifty cents,

Numbers 4 and 5 are already answered. No. 6. Our correspondent must learn the great foundation fact that business is not transacted with money. Business copy and ten cents per week, delivered If there is no talk of diminishing the for, no one ever wants the actual doiaffairs with these checks indefinitely, and never see any actual dollars, except when balances are to be settled. But if there is talk of pinching the dollar and making it less valuable, the exchange of credits dries up like a stagnant pond under a summer's sun. A very small amount of Did not the demonetization of silver | actual gold is, therefore, all that is needed as the basis for an indescribable amount of credit transactions. Consider an instance: Great Britain owns more than half the shipping tonnage of the world, and her commerce approximate or equalize the value of gold the rest of the world. All this immense business as destroyed by its demonstration in The Eank of England has the sole reservises. is as great as, if not greater than, ad 4. Is a 200 cents gold dollar more honest than a 50 cents silver dollar, near which figures the respective demands of gold and figures the respective demands of gold and silver has fixed the prices of those metals.

The supply being nearly the same?

The supply being nearly the same?

When gold and silver were freely coined, when gold and silver were freely coined, and when there was an equal demand for an amount that the mind cannot grasp upon \$250,000,000 ef gold. It is all because she keeps the pound, her standard of value, always and rigidly the same thing, so that when a man is promised

CLEARING-HOUSE CERTIFICATES AS MONEY.

a pound he knows exactly what he will

Hon, William D. Bynum, of Indiana, recently stated in a public address that in the currency famine of 1893, the New York buyers "met the necessity by issuing forty millions of Clearing-House certificates, which were nothing more nor less than they can to promote amity and good-will otes, but which circulated for a time as money." To which the New York

and of all who share in his ignorance, we desire to remark that the Clearing-House certificates issued by the banks of this city did not circulate as money, either of currency here in 1893 was relieved by the importation of gold from Europe, and the only use made of Clearing-House cer-tificates was to settle balances between

The Sun may be right, although we had it. But whatever the facts as to New York, it is very certain that in Richmond and other Virginia cities, Clearing-House certificates did circulate as money, and for some time were about the only currency that the people had. They passed backs, were readily received, and nobody questioned their value. Their issuance was a happy thought, but for which nobody knows how disastrous would have They also demonstrated beyond a perdollars and therefore each performs per- adventure the necessity for an elastic curtency, and the fact, which we have so often maintained, that there is no difficulty in circulating in a given community the notes of a State bank in which the people have confidence.

A HINT TO CONGRESSMEN. Several of the newspapers have again ocen discussing the question of mileage for congressmen. Under the present law members of Congress are allowed twenty cents a mile for one trip going and com-Ing, and on the first Monday of December in each year the mileage due each congressman is figured out on this basis, To the Virginia members this means but very little, but when a congressman lives as far as three thousand miles from Washington, as some of them do, and when he gets part for twice that number of miles at twenty cents a mile, it is quite a saug sum in his pocket. Several of the congressmen draw from \$1,000 to \$1,500 a year mileage.

Of course, this custom is a relic of the the government recognizes and treats | past. There was a time when the travelling expenses of a congressman amounted to almost as much as twenty cents a mile, but that was the day of stage coaches. In this day of railroads and steamboats the travelling expenses are purposes of a dollar just as well as the gold dollar will. The same principle is question has been often discussed in Congress and efforts have been made to change the old custom, but without success. It is all wrong, however. If congressment treats it as a real dollar in all of its transactions, which is the same thing as giving a real dollar for it and this keeps it ing a real dollar for it and this keeps it ing a real dollar. It is all wrong the congressment should be used to pay travelling expenses, and not that congressment should thus be enabled to pocket an additional sum of money. We in the first and the value of a real dollar. It is all humbuggery, therefore, to talk purposes of a dollar just as well as the hardly one-tenth of the sum allowed. The

are surprised that Congress has not long since abolished the antiquated custom. It is manifestly unjust that one congressman should receive from the Government more pay for his services than another congressman, and, yet that is just what amount to more than \$300, while another congressman receives only \$50 for his travelling expenses. In such a case the long-distance congressmen receives \$1,000 more pay than his short-distance col-

lengue. The argument which the long-distance members use is that they cannot afford to visit their families during the session of Congress, while the members who live close to Washington may do so without serious loss of time or money. The longor an additional "mileage," which, they say, is about enough to enable them to keep their families in Washington while Congress is in session.

There is something in this, perhaps, as an argument in favor of more pay for all congressmen, but it is not an argument for discriminating mileage, because the for discriminating mileage, because the Virginia congressmen clearly have the same right that the California congressmen have to keep their families in Washington at the expense of the Government. We suggest, therefore, to the members of Congress that they abolish mileage altogether and pass a families and pass a for the same amount that was expensively to each and every consisting to each and every consistency of the absence of any other reign (there.)

Central State Hospital—Robert Gillian, there,

Western State Hospital—Robert Gillian, there,

We

and your fixes a session for the period of the common file of the comm

home, for no man who loves peace, whatever his belief about the issues of the late war, would deliberately insult a large number of his fellow-citizens, and use language calculated to revive the spirit

President's Inaugural address, has noted also the fact that President McKinies they think of the merits of the civiltreaty. This bishop, if he has read the also the fact that President McKiniey service system. -Peoria Journal. called upon the people to do whatever

In reply to a recent suggestion from the says that "we need educated, trained men rather than fine buildings, and we need them so badly that nobody should conceal the issue by an appeal for mere walls, windows, sofas, and an inert equipment. understood the case as Mr. Bynum stated | Men are the need of the hour-good men, Men are the need of the hour-good men, who, trained in administrative and international law, will devote their lives to the and General Lee concerning the Cuban

At a recent banquet in the city of Hartford, Dr. G. Stauley Hall, of Massachusetts, made some very pertinent remarks along the same line, in response to the toast, "Our Foreign Service." Dr. Hall has spent six years of his life in Europe, and said that he conferred to much sympathy with the foreign critical sentiment toward our foreign service. There were brilliant exceptions, of course, but he could not say much for the class called Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Pienipotentiary. In one case, he said, our chief representative in one of the great countries, whose language is taught in almost every high school, could not speak it, and Dr. Hall had overheard him insulted in that in his presence. He found him ignorant of Spain. sheer errors of fact. Our consular reports from the best centres, he went on, are documents of great value, but in others they are compiled from ready sources by incompetent men, and the very office has an air of neglect, and sometimes of deser-

(There is nothing new in what Dr. Hall mys. Everybody who has investigated the subject knows that our consular service, as a rule, is utterly unworthy of this Government. Nor is the reason hard to find. Instead of selecting for such positions men competent and qualified for the work, the consular service is a part of the spoils system, and men are put into these positions as a reward for political service. There is a strong sentiment in this country in favor of trained men for these positions, and when that senti-

lionaire Stratton, of Cripple Creek, and there are thousands who would be willing to devote their lives in helping along the worthy cause.

The Brain Manufacturing Company is doing business at Jefferson City, Mo., on the basis, perhaps, of the establishment of a saw-mill right in the midst of the pine woods.

The premature poets who began on "the reign of gentle spring," have been "the reign of gentle spring," have been "the reign of gentle spring," have been "Now left in the light."

Now left in the long-distance company to the long-distance company, to the committee in New York at the committee the works and the long-distance company, to the long-distance company, to the long-distance company, to the long-distance company, to the committee the york york at the committee the home company, to the long-distance company, to the long-distance company, to the long-distance company, to the committee the york york at the part of the succeed, by methods known only to these and mense corporations, in breaking down our local company, then prices will be pay for all they may have local their intention was in doing so, and it is useless to comment.

The premature poets who began on the reign of gentle spring," have been "the follows for every one knows what their intention was in doing so, and it is useless to comment.

Now left RICHMOND WOMEN

THE COLONIAL DAMES, WOMAN'S CLUB AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

The Ladies of the Associated Hospitals Bazaar Return Thanks—The Free Dispensary—Other Meetings.

To-day at 12 o'clock a board meeting of the Virginia Branch of the Colonial Dames will be held in the Y. M. C.A.

Professional Athletes Find This Remedy

single-tax advocate.

Fitzsimmons says that he is afraid that he will kill Corbett, but his fear distance congressmen contend, therefore, will probably not depress the public gen-

> Senator Call has retired, but the echoes of his jingoism still resound in the Capitol

> It rains about 108 days out of every year in Ireland. This may in part account for the absence of any other reign

ish mileage altogether and pass a Athens, built by King Otto, cost \$2,500,600, law appropriating to each and every con-

Never Would be Missed, Good-bye, Dubois; ex-Senator is a title which fits you to a T. If only Stewart, Mergan, Mills, Vest, and a few others could take it at noon to-day with you, it would be fortunate for the country.—

Indianapolis Journal.

The nearer the Republicans in Congress

Timely Warning.

Not to go and leave behind us Lefty names on humdrum kids

None More Leval Than the South,

Editor of The Times: Sir,-There is a widespread conviction

South hates the North and the yoke of the Union is as galling as death to the old secessionists and their posterity and if such a tiling be possible the young blood of the South despises the "Stars and Stripes" more thoroughly than even those hoary headed veterans who spilled their blood and lost their substance fighting the flag which now casts its folds for the breezes of the southland to kiss; and fearing not the Power of Spain, but the deadly venguance of the South should the arms of the Union become locked with those of Spain in war Secretary Oiner palls with terror at the thought, therefore for this reason alone the citizens of the Linion become locked with those of Spain in war Secretary Oiner palls with terror at the thought, therefore for this reason alone the citizens of the Linion become locked with those of Spain in war Secretary Oiner palls with terror at the thought, therefore for this reason alone the citizens fore for this reason alone the citizens of the United States in Cuba are suffered to be murdered and their property the feelings of the South, and thirsting for the blood of the North is to the full extent of his ability trying to precipitate an issue of war between the Union and

the common usage of good society, and Can we say to such a person "you fool" heard his official utterances ridiculed for "you are mistaken?" Would such an or "you are mistaken?" Would such an argument be convincing. No, and I fear absolute proof will never be adduced until another national disturbance in the nature of war arises and shows to the world the mental and th the men of the South in ranks with their brethren of the North baring their breasts together to the bullets of their common foe in defence of the "Stars and Stripes," which we all love so well. They also ask, "Will not General Sher-man also knore Lee's Injunctions and suffer to continue the absence of protec-

man also ignore Lee's injunctions and suffer to continue the absence of protection to our citizens in Cuba.?"
Our only answer is "Walt and see."
Will a great Northern general who knows the South both in war against and peace with her by his line of conduct allow foreigners further latitude to slur against and peace with the control of the conduct allow foreigners further latitude to slur against an output latitude to slur against the control of the conduct allow the control of the our patriotism and unity in permitting our citizens to be so foully dealt with in the sight of her "Stars and Stripes?" God

J. N. F. BOCOCK. Scottsville, Va., March 6, 1897. The Telephone Fight _A Severe Criticism.

been the guest of her uncie, Mr. Horace trawes, has returned to New York.

Rev. and Mrs. Lucien Kinsolving left for Washington Monday night.

Mr. James Lyons has returned from a deligniful visit to friends in Washing-ton, Baltimore, and Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page are now entertaining at their handsolue house on New Hampshire avenue, Wash-inston, D. C., a party made up of people prominent in the literary world. It in-cludes Mr. Richard Harding Davis.

Miss Augusta T. Daniel, who has been quite sick for some time past, is now

convalescing.

Schale recently presented to Vice-President Adial Stevenson a complete silver service which, it is said, is the very handsomest in this country. It was made by Kirk, of Baltimore, and, during the visit of a party of Richmonders to Washington lately, was seen by several of their number, as well as he other frame.

Miss Lane, of Albany, Ala., is the guest of the Misses Meade, south Third street. Miss Georgia Blankenship estertained a few friends informally at eards on Sat-

While the ladies are very thankful for

The ladies who have been in charge of the Bazaar held recently at the Regimental Armory, for the benefit of the associated hospitals, held an important meeting at the Retreat for the Sick yesterday morning.

The most essential business was the closing up of the various accounts in order to ascertain the net profits which are to be distributed among the various institutions.

stitutions.
The following amounts were turned over

passed for the extensive reports and other assistance rendered by the daily

Old Dominion Democratic Club.*

after all the expenses have been paid:

rent, Eye and Ear Hospital, through Mrs. Sam Cohen and Mrs. C. O'B.

few friends urday evening.

"the reign of gentle spring," have been temporarily checked by the floods the spring rain has made.

The proposition to tax bachelors is no particular triumph for Henry George, the single-tax advocate.

The promature poets who been therefore in the thion was in doing so, and it is seless to comment.

Now, let us take up the fight and help keep those others out, who are believed to be part and parcel of the Bell Company.

Four some hot shet into them, and show this corporation that it cannot come here and do as it pleases without the consent of cur citizens.

CITIZEN. pariors. Important business to be transacted includes consideration of the late action of Congress regarding the bill in connection with the names of the two societies. Mrs. Christine Terhune Herrick, who has

Richmond, Va., March 9, 1897.

A BATCH OF APPOINTMENTS, Governor O'Ferrall Makes Selections for

the Various State Boards. Governor O'Ferrall yesterday made the following appointments of members of the Boards of Visitors of the various

State Hospitals: Eastern State Hospital-William R. Aylett, of King William; E. D. Starke, of Richmond; Terrence McCracken of Fredricksburg.
Central State Hospital-Robert Gilliam,

They propose to start off with a "chicken and woffle" supper—the waffles such as only old Virginia cooks know how

Emperor William's Birthday,

The Gesansverein Virginia met in its club rooms Monday night, and, after dispos-The Gesansverein Virginia met in its club-rooms last night, and, after dispos-Sir.—There is a widespread conviction among the foreign residents of this section of Virginia that in the event of a war between the United States and another gourny—Spain for example—the South would again secede.

In conversation with an English gentleman of great experience and general intelligence several days since in commentating upon the conduct of Secretary Oliney and General Lee concerning the Cuban question, he made the following remarks, namely: "Knowing the fact that the South hates the North and the yoke of the Union is as galling as death to the

White the ladies are very thankful for the assistance already received, set they desire to have the public understand that they are still in need of additional donations in order to open up the new dispensary, which will be located in the western portion of this city.

The halies are well aware of the fact that the times are hard at present, and they highly appreciate the efforts made by their friends, but they hope that a good many more charitably disposed residents of Richmond are ready to aid them as soon as the matter is properly laid before them.

What is needed the most at this time, so that the Dispensary might be thrown open as soon as possible, is a washstand, a table, a book case, and a number of chairs.

An accident, peculiar through its lack of serious consequences, occurred at the Tenth-street dump yesterday afternoon. John Carter, driver of city cart No. 13, was preparing to dump a load of refuse, when the edge of the embankment gave away and precipitated mule cart and driver into the gulley, some forty fest below. It was surprising to note that all three escaped the melecintact.

Merit

popularity, its constantly increasing sales, and enables it to accomplish its wonderful and unequalled cures. The combination, proportion and process used in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla are unknown to other medicines, and make Hood's Sarsaparilla

Peculiar to Itself

It cures a wide range of diseases because of its power as a blood purifier. It acts directly and positively upon the blood, and the blood reaches every nook and corner of the human system. Thus all the nerves, muscles, bones and tissues come under the beneficent influence of

Hood's

Sarsaparilla
The One True Blood Purifier. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills take easy to operate. 25c.

papers .

Invaluable in the Spring.

Brings Fresh Blood and Regulates the Whole Nervous System.

It is useless to attempt to compare any other remedy with Paine's celery com-

Paine's celery compound is another sort of thing entirely from any substituse that was ever handed over a counter.

It puts fresh blood into the shrunken veins, regulates the expenditure of neryous energy, and positively cures gen-eral nervous debility and such specific nervous disorders as neuralgla



melancholiu, hysteria, headaches, lassa tude-in a word, Paine's celery com-

month by the proprietors of Paine's colery compound was the following:
Boston, Feb. 8, 1897.
Gentlemen.—The strongest of athletes sometimes feels languid and drawn out. I have often found myself feeling so, more

to prepare, and the chicken to be served in every style known to the cultury art. Coffee, of course, accompanies these delicacies.

The entertainment will consist of the "House That Jack Built," with all of the celebrated personages connected with that historic edifies, from the "Priest all shaven and shorn" to the "Rat that ato the mail that hay in the nouse that Jack Built."

The Board of Managers of the Homosphalic free Dispensary held another interesting meeting vesterday at Historic edifies. Advice from such men is president, will preside at the meeting.

The Board of Managers of the Homosphalic free Dispensary held another interesting meeting vesterday at Historic edifies. Advice from such men is constituted from the parior of the Young Men's call, while Miss Louis Williams recorded, while Miss Louis Williams recorded, while Miss Louis Williams recorded.

There Are Eggs and Eggs.

The egg of yesterday looks The egg of yesterday looks just like the egg of last summer. But there's a slight difference, and that difference is worth money. It's just that way with books. The unpracticed eye may see no difference between good and poor work. But it's on and poor work. But it's on the inside. Jenkius' books are good through and through and the prices right. and poor work. But it's on the inside. Jenkins' books

L. H. JENKINS,

Up-to-Date Book-Binder and Blank-Book Maker,

10 north 12th street, Richmond. Servers reconstructions

STREET-CAR TICKETS

Six for 25c.; 25 for \$1. money

Good on all cars of this Mrs. Sam Cohen and Mrs. C. O'B.
Cowardin,
Old Dominion Hospital, through
Miss Temple.
Sheltering Arms, through Mrs.
Harry Frazier and Miss L. A.
Anderson.
Virginia Hospital, through Mrs.
Stephen Putney,
James C. Lamb,
James C. Lamb,
Stephen Stephen Stephen Stephen Putney,
James C. Lamb,
Jam company except cars crossing Mayo's bridge.

For sale by conductors in large or small amounts.

RICHMOND RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANY. The ladies passed votes of thanks for

The ladies passed votes of thanks for the following gentlemen: Mr. George D. Bamford for the decorations of the Virginia booth; Messrs. J. C. Gardner and Snead for decorating the booth of the Sheltering Arms; Mr. F. Sitterding for his donation of the Japan ese booth; Messrs, Sydnor & Hundley, W. D. Moses, The Cohen Co., Sergeant Hamilton and other members of Company F, for valuable assistance rendered to the booth of the Old Dominion Hospital. To Mr. Will McDonough and his corps of actors for the entertainments furnished by them. A unanimous vote of thanks was also passed for the extensive reports and Richmond Traction Co.

FULL LENGTH BROAD STREET. CHIMBORAZO PARK TO EXPOSITION GROUNDS.

Also branches to RESERVOIE PARK FROM EXPOSITION GROUNDS, and from EIGHTEENTH AND BROAD STREETS

TO OAKWOOD CEMETERY. School Tickets

Good between 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. for sale at General Offices, corner Broad and Shafer Streets.
Sold in any amounts at HAL FOF REGUL
AR FARK.